UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/051,558	01/17/2002	John R. Hind	RSW920010101US1	9629

7590 07/25/2006

Jeanine S. Ray-Yarletts
IBM Corporation T81/503
PO Box 12195
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

EXAMINER	
WU, YICUN	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2165	

DATE MAILED: 07/25/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/051,558	HIND ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Yicun Wu	2165	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *19 April 2006*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-55* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-55* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

III. DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-55 are presented for examination.

Examiner's Remarks

2. In response to Applicants Amendments and remarks, Claim Rejections under 35 USC § 101, 112 and objection to the specification , abstract and drawings are hereby withdrawn.

Applicant argues:

"Tamir does not appear to disclose or suggest the collection of context data".

Examiner disagree. Examiner believe application specific records and application configuration information reads on context data.. (col. 2, lines 40-50).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-4, 6-7, 9-18, 22-25, 27-28, 30-40, 44-49, 51 and 53-55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tamir et al. (U.S. Patent 6,957,390) in view of Kennedy et al. (U.S. Patent 6,651,217).

As to Claims 1, 22 and 44, Tamir et al. discloses a method of managing meta data in a computing device, the method comprising the steps of:

collecting (i.e. collection of data. Col. 6, lines 52-55) meta data (i.e. tracking records such as session records 34, application records, and activity records. Col. 6, lines 52-55) resulting from use of the computing device (i.e. user client applications 2 exchange messages with communication servers. Col. 6, lines 52-55), the metadata comprising application data usable in an application (i.e. Typical tracking records such as session records 34, application records, and activity records. Col. 6, lines 52-55) and a context data (col. 2, lines 40-50) for identifying context in which the application data are used (i.e. Examples of data recorded in the Activity Data 60 include web site addresses, text entries, Internet Service Providers (ISP), new menu items, and existing menu items. i.e. col. 7, lines 35-38 and Col. 6, lines 52-55).

determining statistical information (i.e. generating statistics. Col. 13, lines 37-39) associated with the meta data (i.e. statistics based on the application, activity, date, or a combination of these fields, and creating instructions based on these statistics. Col. 13, lines 37-39), the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data (i.e. generating statistics based on the application, activity, date, or a combination of these fields, and creating instructions based on these statistics. Col. 13, lines 36-39).

storing the meta data and the statistical information in a storage of the computing device (i.e. All this information is stored in the server system's database and log files. Col. 17, lines 30-36); and

retrieving, from the storage, (i.e. used by the server system. Col. 17, lines 30-36) application data (i.e. application. Col. 13, lines 45-67) for a current context of using the application (Col. 13, lines 45-67) based on the context data (col. 7, lines 35-38) and the statistical information (By recording numerous records for different dates, applications, and activities, the

system is able to perform functions including tracking all application activities, generating statistics based on the application, activity, date, or a combination of these fields, and creating instructions based on these statistics. Col. 13, lines 35-39);

Tamir et al. does not explicitly teach most appropriate.

Kennedy et al. teaches most appropriate (i.e. best match. col. 7, lines 28-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Tamir et al. with most appropriate.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Tamir et al. by the teaching of Kennedy et al. to include most appropriate with the motivation to provide for an improved ability to share or suggest previously entered data values as taught by Kennedy et al. col. 2, lines 58-63).

As to Claims 2 and 23, Tamir et al. as modified teaches a method further comprising the step of:

applying the retrieved application data in the current context (i.e. current session based on their most recent activity. Tamir et al. col. 3, lines 9-21).

As to Claims 3, 24 and 48, Tamir et al. as modified teaches a method wherein

the context data identify at least one of the following: user roles, uniform resource identifiers (URIs), file names, and/or form names pertaining to the application data (i.e. web site address. Tamir et al. col. 7, lines 35-39).

As to Claims 4, 25 and 51, Tamir et al. as modified teaches a method wherein the application data comprise at least one of the following:

page display setting data, file display setting data, user ID/password combinations, user's preference data, bookmarks, and authentication data (i.e. Browser Width field 162 and a Browser Height field 164, which define the width and height, respectively, of the browser window that displays the messages. Tamir et al. col. 13, lines 64-67).

As to Claims 6, 27 and 49, Tamir et al. as modified teaches a method wherein the authentication data include at least one of the following:

wherein the metadata are stored in (key, value) pairs (Tamir et al. col. 6, lines 53-54).

As to Claims 7 and 28, Tamir et al. as modified teaches a method wherein

the statistical information indicates frequencies (i.e. application activities, generating statistics based on the application, activity, date, or a combination of these fields, and creating instructions based on these statistics. Tamir et al. Col. 13, lines 36-39) in which particular application data are used together in particular contexts (i.e. how the user prefers to view each web site based on their prior activity, their preferences, the web site, and various other factors. Tamir et al. col. 1, line 67- col. 2, line 2).

As to Claims 9, 31 and 53, Tamir et al. as modified teaches a method wherein the current context comprises at least one of the following:

opening a web page, filling in a computer form, filling in a password changing form, providing a certificate, opening a computer file, or processing a computer file, or executing an application program (The user can open multiple web display applications at once. Tamir et al. col. 2, lines 64-65).

As to Claims 10, 32 and 54, Tamir et al. as modified

does not explicitly teach providing a graphical user interface (GUI) for allowing the user to organize the stored meta data.

Kennedy et al. teaches providing a graphical user interface (GUI) for allowing the user to organize the stored meta data (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7 and col. 8, lines 36-45 and col. 14, lines 52-55).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Tamir et al. with providing a graphical user interface (GUI) for allowing the user to organize the stored meta data.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Tamir et al. by the teaching of Kennedy et al. with the motivation to provide for providing a graphical user interface (GUI) for allowing the user to organize the stored meta data to allow for an improved ability to share or suggest previously entered data values as taught by Kennedy et al. col. 2, lines 58-63).

As to Claims 11, 33 and 55, Tamir et al. as modified

does not explicitly teach the GUI displays a graphical tool in a cylindrical configuration for organizing the stored meta data.

Kennedy et al. teaches the GUI displays a graphical tool in a cylindrical configuration for organizing the stored meta data (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Tamir et al. with the GUI displays a graphical tool in a cylindrical configuration for organizing the stored meta data.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Tamir et al. by the teaching of Kennedy et al. to include providing the GUI displays a graphical tool in a cylindrical configuration for organizing the stored meta data to allow for an improved ability to share or suggest previously entered data values with the motivation to provide for an improved ability to share or suggest previously entered data values as taught by Kennedy et al. col. 2, lines 58-63).

As to Claims 12 and 34, Tamir et al. as modified does not explicitly teach is performed using heuristics algorithms.

Kennedy et al. teaches is performed using heuristics algorithms (i.e. a heuristics function can also be provided)(Kennedy et al. col. 7, lines 29-35).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Tamir et al. with is performed using heuristics algorithms.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Tamir et al. by the teaching of Kennedy et al. to include is performed using heuristics algorithms with the motivation to provide for an improved ability to share or suggest previously entered data values as taught by Kennedy et al. col. 2, lines 58-63).

As to Claims 13, 35 and 46, Tamir et al. as modified teaches a method wherein retrieving, from the storage, application data that would be most appropriate for a current context of using the application based on the context data and the statistical information of:

formulating search requirements (i.e. query. Tamir et al. col. 4, lines 56-64) based on the current context of using the application (Tamir et al. col. 4, lines 56-64); and

executing a search based on the search requirements (Tamir et al. col. 4, lines 56-64).

As to Claims 14, 36 and 47, Tamir et al. as modified teaches a method wherein the search requirements specify weighted properties of the current context of using the application (i.e. weighted information about the user's behavior. Tamir et al. Col. 11, lines 9-20).

As to Claims 15 and 37, Tamir et al. as modified teaches a method further comprising:

applying the retrieved application data in the current context (Tamir et al. Col. 13, lines 45-67 and col. 7, lines 35-38); and

applying predetermined application data (i.e. default settings. Tamir et al. Col. 5, lines 40-42) in the current context if no such most appropriate application data are retrieved in the retrieving step (Tamir et al. Col. 5, lines 40-42).

As to Claims 16 and 38, Tamir et al. as modified

does not explicitly teach automatically filling in the computer form with the most appropriate application data.

Kennedy et al. teaches automatically filling in the computer form with the most appropriate (col. 7, lines 28-50) application data (i.e. automatically populating a form, such as a plurality of fields) (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7 and col. 14, lines 52-55).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Tamir et al. with automatically filling in the computer form with the most appropriate application data.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Tamir et al. by the teaching of Kennedy et al.

to include automatically filling in the computer form with the most appropriate application data with the motivation to provide for an improved ability to share or suggest previously entered data values as taught by Kennedy et al. col. 2, lines 58-63).

As to Claims 17 and 39, Tamir et al. as modified teaches retrieving, from the storage, application data that are related to the current context (Tamir et al. Col. 17, lines 30-36 and Col. 13, lines 45-67).

Tamir et al. as modified does not explicitly teach alternative application data that are related to the current context of filling in the computer form; and

presenting the alternative application data to a user for the user's consideration.

Kennedy et al. teaches alternative application data that are related to the current context of filling in the computer form (i.e. the user has the option of entering information for other fields for which no match was found)(Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7 and col. 8, lines 34-45); and

presenting the alternative application data to a user for the user's consideration (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 34-45).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Tamir et al. with alternative application data that are related to the current context of filling in the computer form; and presenting the alternative application data to a user for the user's consideration.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Tamir et al. by the teaching of Kennedy et al. to include alternative application data that are related to the current context of filling in the computer form; and presenting the alternative application data to a user for the user's consideration with the motivation to provide for an improved ability to share or suggest previously entered data values as taught by Kennedy et al. col. 2, lines 58-63).

As to Claims 18 and 40, Tamir et al. as modified does not explicitly teach the computer form is a password-changing form and the retrieved application data comprise a user identification and a password.

Kennedy et al. teaches the computer form is a password-changing form (i.e. password. Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 34-45), and the retrieved application data comprise a user identification and a password (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 34-45);

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Tamir et al. with computer form is a password-changing form and the retrieved application data comprise a user identification and a password.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Tamir et al. by the teaching of Kennedy et al. to include computer form is a password-changing form and the retrieved application data comprises a user identification and a password with the motivation to provide for an improved ability to share or suggest previously entered data values as taught by Kennedy et al. col. 2, lines 58-63).

As to Claim 30, Tamir et al. as modified teaches a
computer program product further comprising for
computer readable program code configured to update the computing device with meta data resulting from use of the computing device in the current context (Tamir et al. col. 7, lines 35-38 and Col. 6, lines 52-55 and Col. 13, lines 45-67).

As to Claim 45, Tamir et al. as modified teaches a
system wherein the data repository module comprises:

the storage for storing the meta data (Tamir et al. Col. 17, lines 30-36);

a first interface for managing a process of storing the meta data in the storage (Tamir et al. Col. 17, lines 30-36); and

a second interface for retrieving from the storage the most appropriate meta data for the current context. Tamir et al. Col. 13, lines 45-67).

5. Claims 5, 8, 19-21, 26, 29, 41-43, 50 and 52, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tamir et al. (U.S. Patent 6,957,390) and Kennedy et al. (U.S. Patent 6,651,217) in further view of Olden (U.S. Patent 6,460,141).

The teachings of Tamir et al. and Kennedy et al. have been discussed above.

As to Claims 5, 26 and 52, Tamir et al. and Kennedy et al. as modified does not explicitly teach certificates, or public keys.

Olden teaches certificates, or public keys (i.e. public key encryption. Col. 24, lines 16-19).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Tamir et al. and Kennedy et al. with certificates, or public keys.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Tamir et al. and Kennedy et al. by the teaching of Olden to include certificates, or public keys with the motivation to provide for an improved security and access control system as taught by Olden (col. 2, lines 8-12).

As to Claims 8, 29 and 50, Tamir et al. and Kennedy et al. teaches a method wherein the computing device implements retrieving, from the storage, (Tamir et al. Col. 17, lines 30-36) application data for a current context of using the application based on the context data (Tamir et al. Col. 17, lines 30-36 and Col. 13, lines 45-67) and the statistical information (i.e. generating

statistics. Tamir et al. Col. 13, lines 37-39) is performed by a add-on module (i.e. external plug-ins. Tamir et al. Col. 15, line 51);

Tamir et al. does not explicitly teach most appropriate.

Kennedy et al. teaches most appropriate (i.e. best match. col. 7, lines 28-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Tamir et al. with most appropriate.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Tamir et al. by the teaching of Kennedy et al. to include most appropriate with the motivation to provide for an improved ability to share or suggest previously entered data values as taught by Kennedy et al. col. 2, lines 58-63).

Tamir et al. and Kennedy et al. as modified does not explicitly teach a Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA).

Olden teaches a Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA) (i.e. CDSA. Olden col. 32, lines 23-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Tamir et al. and Kennedy et al. as modified with a Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Tamir et al. and Kennedy et al. as modified by the teaching of Olden to include a Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA) with the motivation to

provide for to an improved security and access control system as taught by Olden (col. 2, lines 8-12).

As to Claims 19 and 41, Tamir et al. and Kennedy et al. as modified does not explicitly teach presenting the actual password in a non-obfuscated format when it is determined to be safe to present the actual password; determining whether it is safe to present the actual password to a user; and presenting the actual password in a non-obfuscated format when it is determined to be safe to present the actual password.

Olden teaches presenting the actual password in a non-obfuscated format when it is determined to be safe to present the actual password (Olden Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28);

determining whether it is safe to present the actual password to a user (Olden Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28); and

presenting the actual password in a non-obfuscated format when it is determined to be safe to present the actual password.(Olden Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Tamir et al. and Kennedy et al. as modified with presenting the actual password in a non-obfuscated format when it is determined to be safe to present the actual password; determining whether it is safe to present the actual password to a user; and presenting the actual password in a non-obfuscated format when it is determined to be safe to present the actual password.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Tamir et al. and Kennedy et al. as modified to include presenting the actual password in a non-obfuscated format when it is determined to be safe to present the actual password; determining whether it is safe to present the actual password to a user; and presenting the actual password in a non-obfuscated format when it is determined to be safe to present the actual password with the motivation to provide for to an improved security and access control system as taught by Olden (col. 2, lines 8-12).

As to Claims 20 and 42, Tamir et al. and Kennedy et al. and Olden as modified does not explicitly teach determining whether it is safe to present the actual password to a user is performed based on input from the user.

Olden teaches determining whether it is safe to present the actual password to a user is performed based on input from the user (Olden Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Tamir et al. and Kennedy et al. and Olden as modified with determining whether it is safe to present the actual password to a user is performed based on input from the user.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Tamir et al. and Kennedy et al. and Olden as modified by the teaching of Olden to include determining whether it is safe to present the actual password to a user is performed based on input from the user with the motivation to provide for to an improved security and access control system as taught by Olden (col. 2, lines 8-12).

As to Claims 21 and 43, Tamir et al. and Kennedy et al. and Olden as modified does not explicitly teach replacing the password stored in the storage with a new password if the new password has been accepted by a receiving party.

Olden teaches replacing the password stored in the storage with a new password if the new password has been accepted by a receiving party (Olden Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Tamir et al. and Kennedy et al. and Olden as modified with replacing the password stored in the storage with a new password if the new password has been accepted by a receiving party (Olden Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Tamir et al. and Kennedy et al. and Olden as modified by the teaching of Olden to include replacing the password stored in the storage with a new password if the new password has been accepted by a receiving party with the motivation to provide for to an improved security and access control system as taught by Olden (col. 2, lines 8-12).

Conclusion

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**, Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

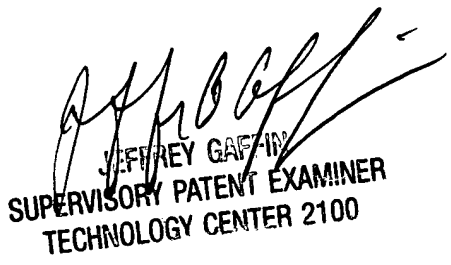
A shortened statutory- period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136 (a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply-expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Point of Contact

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yicun Wu whose telephone number is 571-272-4087. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am to 4:30 pm, Monday -Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey Gaffin can be reached on 571-272-4146. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 571-273-8300.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 571-272-2100.



Yicun Wu
Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2100

July 20, 2006